

What does Durban mean for the project-based and new market mechanisms?

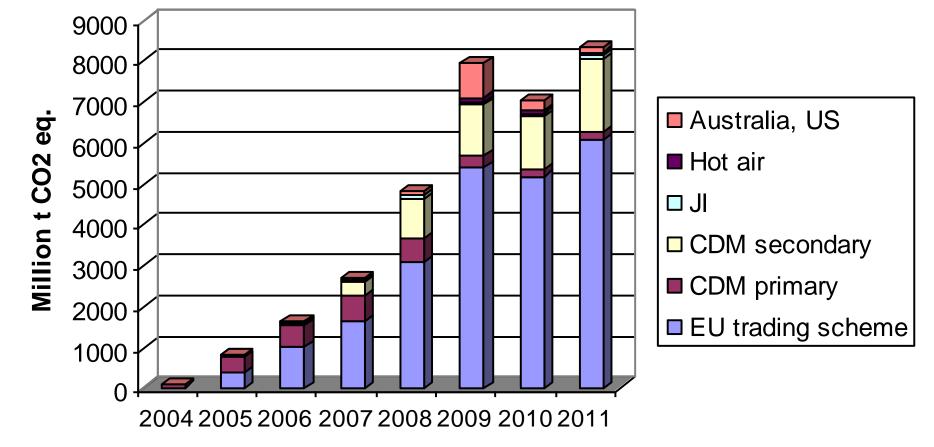
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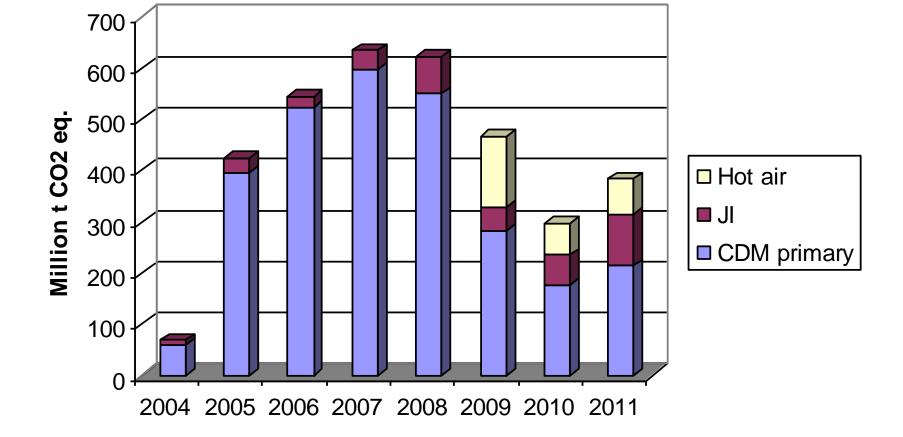
- Where do the market mechanisms stand today?
- The two futures of international climate policy
- Durban silver lining
- The new market mechanism
- Interaction of markets and climate finance?
- Ongoing fragmentation
- Three time slices for markets
- Critical research topics



The role of market mechanisms

Universität Zürich^{uzH}

Data source: Point Carbon various years, World Bank various years



The role of project mechanisms

Data source: Point Carbon various years, World Bank various years



Two climate policy futures









- Unified world: Kyoto
- Global agreement with global carbon currency
- "Gold standard" currency system
- Markets can perform

• Fragmented world: Pledge & review

- Country groups with distinct carbon market systems
- Hodgepodge of nonconvertible currencies
- Markets underperform

Durban's silver lining



- For the first time developing and industrialized countries agree on a common approach!

- Treaty by 2015, commitments by 2020
- China shows willingness to take up commitments
- But Copenhagen spectre looms
 - Bali Action Plan 2007 looked good ...
 - ... but did not prevent Copenhagen failure
- What happens in the meantime?
 - Hibernation?

Reporting and inventories



- Critical basis for all market mechanisms
 - Especially if going beyond single projects
- Biennial reports for all countries from 2014
 - But updates for developing countries are contingent on funding from the North
- ICA for developing countries
 - Critical detail remains open nature of review team
- NAMA registry
 - Essentially voluntary
 - Toothless like the "CDM Bazaar"?

New Market Mechanism



- Principles

- Real, permanent, additional and verified mitigation
- Avoid double counting of effort
- Achieve a net decrease and/or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions
- Used to meet part of developed countries' targets under the UNFCCC
- Top-down governance, but might include REDD and bottom-up approaches
 - Will be main contention for negotiation
- Rules to be agreed by COP 18
 - Likely to be interim step only

Does GCF nurture markets?



- Private sector facility

- Could co-finance projects under market mechanisms
- Results-based approach
 - Will GCF learn from the market mechanisms?

- Payment for verified results

- Co-financing of projects under market mechanisms?
- "Iron curtain" between public climate finance and market mechanisms seems to have opened

The intrepid core of Kyoto 2



- Canada withdraws from first commitment period just in time to avoid embarassment

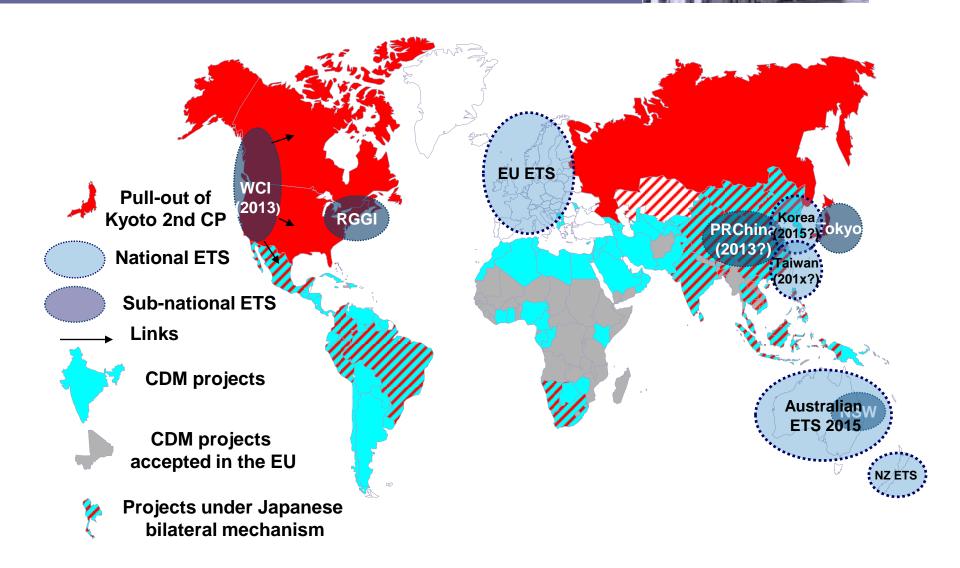
-Canada, Japan, Russia and US do not participate in second commitment period

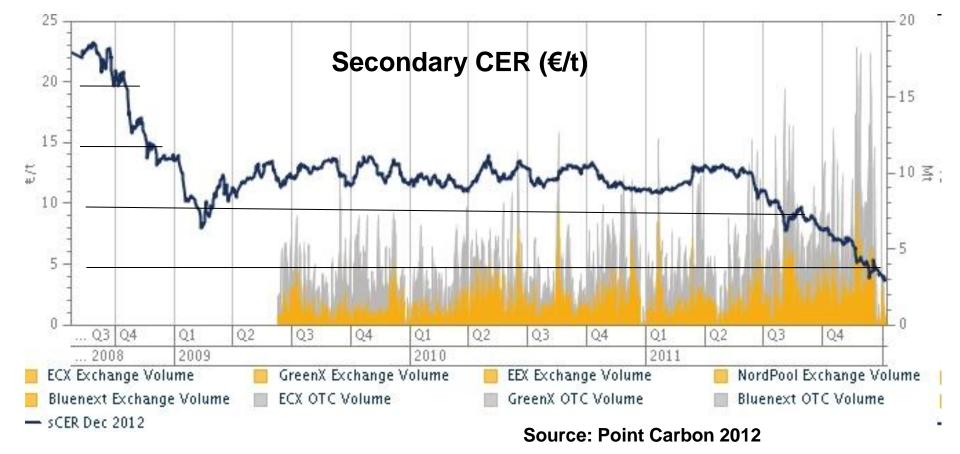
- End either 2017 or 2020
- Commitments as per Copenhagen pledges
- NF₃ is added to the Kyoto basket
- Accumulated hot air treatment to be decided by COP 18
- Current market mechanisms continue

- New market mechanism can be used for compliance but pays adaptation tax

Ongoing fragmentation







Unabated price meltdown



Three time slices for markets

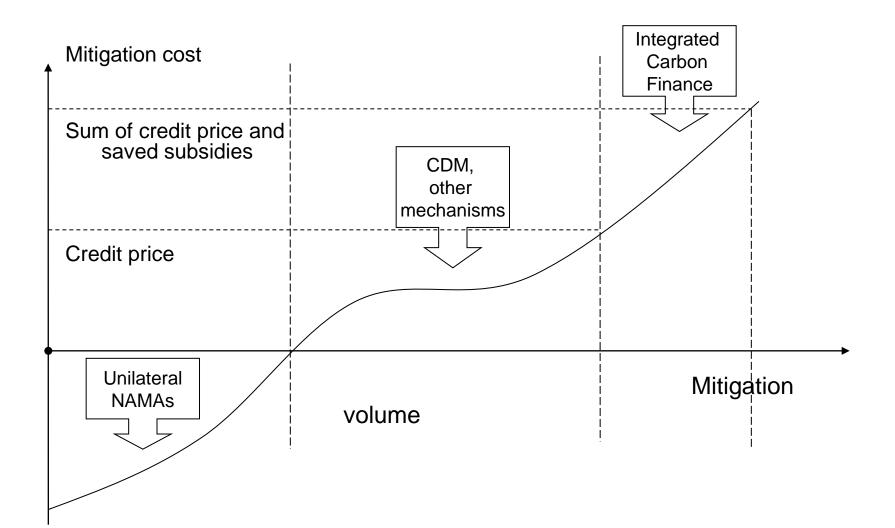


- Until end 2012
 - Last minute CDM frenzy to get into the EU ETS
 - Increasing competition from laundered hot air
- Medium-term strategy until 2015
 - "Hibernation" of established mechanisms
 - Can we sustain a critical mass of know-how?
 - "Hundred flowers bloom" phase of new mechanisms
 - Test integrated carbon finance incl. NAMA crediting
- Post-2020 preparation

- Prepare a credit banking strategy for advanced developing countries to cushion the transition towards commitments

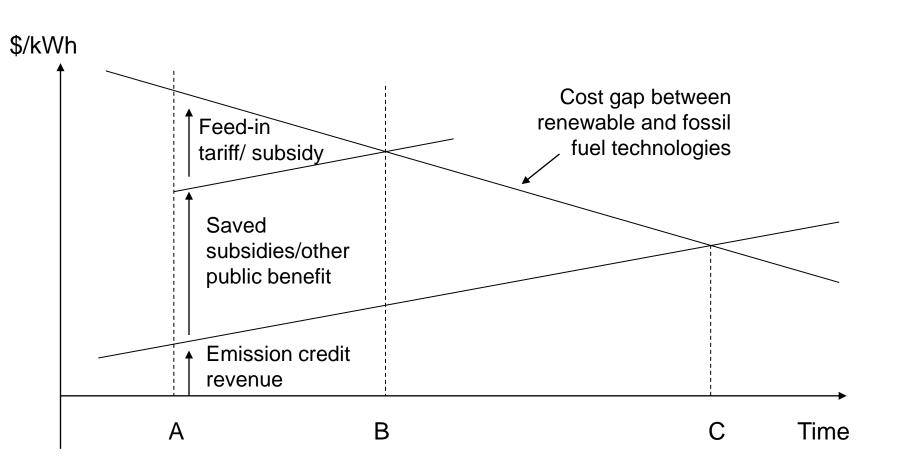


The tiers of mitigation









Critical research topics



- Evaluation of experiences with existing mechanisms

- Assessing CDM/ETS with quantitative methods
- Assessing the competitive landscape of post-2012 market mechanisms
 - Key design features to ensure effective mitigation
 - Private sector incentives
 - Political economy of market mechanisms
- The role of market mechanisms in a fragmented climate policy world
 - Arbitrage, efficiency loss and protectionism